ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Cloze Test Passage Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3

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Explanations

1. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

Myths may play a critical role in _____ a culture constructs its sense of time.
✔ **B) how**
The preposition **in** needs a noun clause as its object, and **constructs** already has its object (**its sense of time**). So we need **how**, meaning 'the way in which': myths matter in **how** a culture builds its idea of time. Not **what**, because **what** would have to be the object of **constructs**, and that object is already there.

2. In _____ sense, myths are contrasted to history, which concerns well _____ events.
✔ **A) this**
In this sense is a fixed phrase meaning 'understood in this way'. It links back to the idea in the previous sentence. **Those** is plural and cannot go with the singular noun **sense**.

3. In _____ sense, myths are contrasted to history, which concerns well _____ events.
✔ **C) documented**
History deals with **well-documented** events, meaning events that are fully recorded in written sources. This is the opposite of myths set in an imagined past. **Well thought** and **well regarded** do not describe events whose facts are recorded.

4. A myth, however, is generally a story that takes _____ in an imagined, remote, timeless past and _____ of the origins of humans, animals and the supernatural.
✔ **E) place**
Take place means 'happen'. A story **takes place** in a certain time or setting, here a remote, timeless past. Not **take part**, which means 'participate' (**take part in a race**).

5. A myth, however, is generally a story that takes _____ in an imagined, remote, timeless past and _____ of the origins of humans, animals and the supernatural.
✔ **B) tells**
Tell of something means 'describe or narrate it', and stories **tell of** events: **a myth that tells of the origins of humans**. **Say** is not used with **of** in this way, and **gossip** is informal talk about other people.

6. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

When Maria Montessori was born in Italy in 1870, her future seemed certain. Women did not have careers in those days, _____ did they attend college.
✔ **D) nor**
Nor adds a second negative idea after a negative clause (**did not have careers**). It is followed by inversion: **nor did they attend**. **And** would need a negative verb instead: **and they did not attend**.

7. People generally believed that women were not very intelligent and not capable _____ complex thought.
✔ **A) of**
The adjective **capable** always takes the preposition **of**: **capable of complex thought**, **capable of doing something**.

8. So Maria, it seemed, had little _____.
✔ **C) choice**
Have little choice means 'have almost no options'. This fits the context: women of the time were expected to follow one path, so Maria's future seemed decided. The next sentence confirms it: she would become a mother, like most women.

9. _____ her mother and most of the other women, she would become a mother.
✔ **A) Like**
Like + noun means 'in the same way as': **Like her mother ..., she would become a mother. Such** and **So** cannot introduce a noun phrase in this way.

10. She did, in fact, become a mother, but _____ her life took a very different course. She became a doctor - the first woman doctor in Italy.
✔ **D) otherwise**
Otherwise here means 'apart from that' or 'in other respects'. She did become a mother, but apart from that her life was very different from what people expected. Not **on the contrary**, which rejects a previous statement, and the writer has just confirmed that she became a mother. **Instead of** needs a noun after it.

11. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

Many tumour markers have been found that looked promising at the time. Unfortunately, most of them have turned out to be _____ good at detecting cancer in its early stages, _____ a handful have proved useful for helping doctors _____ a cancer patient's response to _____, as well as giving some indication of recurrence.
✔ **B) no**
No good at (doing something) means 'useless at it'. This matches **Unfortunately** and the contrast that follows (**though a handful have proved useful**). **Any good** is used only in questions and negatives (**Is it any good?**). **Very good** would contradict **Unfortunately**.

12. Unfortunately, most of them have turned out to be _____ good at detecting cancer in its early stages, _____ a handful have proved useful for helping doctors _____ a cancer patient's response to _____, as well as giving some indication of recurrence.
✔ **E) though**
Though (= although) joins two contrasting clauses. Most markers are useless for early detection, **though** a few are useful in another way. **Because** gives a reason, and **thus** and **likewise** are adverbs that cannot join two clauses like this.

13. Unfortunately, most of them have turned out to be _____ good at detecting cancer in its early stages, _____ a handful have proved useful for helping doctors _____ a cancer patient's response to _____, as well as giving some indication of recurrence.
✔ **D) monitor**
The verb **help** is followed by object + bare infinitive (or **to**-infinitive): **help doctors monitor**. Not **monitoring**, because **help** is not followed by an **-ing** form after its object.

14. Many tumour markers have been found that looked promising at the time. Unfortunately, most of them have turned out to be _____ good at detecting cancer in its early stages, _____ a handful have proved useful for helping doctors _____ a cancer patient's response to _____, as well as giving some indication of recurrence.
✔ **E) treatment**
Doctors check a patient's **response to treatment**, meaning how well the illness reacts to the medical care given. The mention of **recurrence** (the cancer coming back) supports this. Not **diagnosis**: a diagnosis is the identification of an illness, and patients do not 'respond' to it.

15. At present, the only marker _____ used in early cancer detection is PSA. Now a standard test for prostate cancer can't be thought of without PSA.
✔ **A) widely**
Widely used means 'used by many people in many places'. The next sentence says PSA is now part of the standard test, which shows it is in common use. **At present** rules out **once**, and **never** or **hardly** would contradict the next sentence.

16. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

"Egyptomania" is a new art exhibition, _____ has opened at the Louvre Museum in Paris.
✔ **E) which**
After a comma, a non-defining relative clause about a thing uses **which**: **a new art exhibition, which has opened ...**. Not **that**, which is not used after a comma in non-defining clauses. Not **who**, which is for people.

17. It shows just how _____ images of Egypt have emerged through the _____ and examines why this ancient culture has continued to have such a powerful influence _____ the Western imagination.
✔ **C) many**
Images is a plural countable noun, so we use **how many**. **How much** goes with uncountable nouns. **Lot of**, **every** and **each** cannot follow **how**.

18. It shows just how _____ images of Egypt have emerged through the _____ and examines why this ancient culture has continued to have such a powerful influence _____ the Western imagination.
✔ **B) ages**
Through the ages is a fixed expression meaning 'over a very long period of history'. It fits images of Egypt appearing over thousands of years. Not **history**: we say **through history** without **the**, so **through the history** is wrong here.

19. It shows just how _____ images of Egypt have emerged through the _____ and examines why this ancient culture has continued to have such a powerful influence _____ the Western imagination.
✔ **A) on**
The noun **influence** takes the preposition **on**: **have an influence on someone or something**. **Influence in** refers to an area or field where someone has power, not to the thing affected.

20. It _____ five years to prepare the exhibition, which includes more than 300 items, many of them on loan from international museums.
✔ **D) took**
To talk about time needed for a task we use **It took** + time + **to**-infinitive: **It took five years to prepare the exhibition. Needed** does not work with the subject **it** in this pattern.

21. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

There is _____ that pleases the sporting public more than seeing an old champion they once _____ adore coming back after _____ and reviving memories of _____ victories.
✔ **C) nothing**
There is nothing that pleases ... more than ... is a common pattern meaning 'this pleases them most of all'. **Anything** would need a negative verb (**There isn't anything ...**).

22. There is _____ that pleases the sporting public more than seeing an old champion they once _____ adore coming back after _____ and reviving memories of _____ victories.
✔ **A) used to**
Used to + base verb describes a past state that is no longer true. The fans adored the champion in the past. **Once** supports this past meaning. **Had to** means obligation, which makes no sense with **adore**.

23. There is _____ that pleases the sporting public more than seeing an old champion they once _____ adore coming back after _____ and reviving memories of _____ victories.
✔ **B) retirement**
Retirement is the time when a player stops competing, and **coming back after retirement** is a typical sports comeback. **Retreat** and **withdrawal** mean moving back or pulling out, not ending a career.

24. There is _____ that pleases the sporting public more than seeing an old champion they once _____ adore coming back after _____ and reviving memories of _____ victories.
✔ **D) prior**
Prior is an adjective meaning 'earlier, previous': **prior victories** are the wins from the past. **Before** is not used as an adjective in front of a noun. **Later** would mean future wins, which do not fit **reviving memories**.

25. But _____ the other hand, seeing a once-great player losing easily to a beginner is an embarrassing experience.
✔ **D) on**
On the other hand is a fixed linking phrase that introduces a contrasting point. The previous sentence describes the pleasure of a comeback; this one describes the embarrassment. No other preposition is used in this phrase.

26. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

The _____ way to learn new vocabulary is to meet it _____ context in the course of _____ reading, but while you probably know the root words that are given in most _____ - friend, for example - you may not have seen the abstract noun, friendship, or the adjective _____ looks like an adverb, friendly, or the negative form, unfriendly.
✔ **D) best**
The best way to do something uses the superlative of **good**. It means 'the most effective method' among all possible methods. **Better** is a comparative and needs a comparison with **than**.

27. The _____ way to learn new vocabulary is to meet it _____ context in the course of _____ reading, but while you probably know the root words that are given in most _____ - friend, for example - you may not have seen the abstract noun, friendship, or the adjective _____ looks like an adverb, friendly, or the negative form, unfriendly.
✔ **E) in**
In context is a fixed phrase meaning 'within real sentences or texts', not in isolation. To meet words **in context** is to see them used naturally while reading.

28. The _____ way to learn new vocabulary is to meet it _____ context in the course of _____ reading, but while you probably know the root words that are given in most _____ - friend, for example - you may not have seen the abstract noun, friendship, or the adjective _____ looks like an adverb, friendly, or the negative form, unfriendly.
✔ **D) your**
The passage speaks directly to the reader: **you probably know ...**, **you may not have seen ...**. So the matching possessive is **your reading**. **His**, **her**, **their** and **my** would refer to someone not mentioned in the text.

29. The _____ way to learn new vocabulary is to meet it _____ context in the course of _____ reading, but while you probably know the root words that are given in most _____ - friend, for example - you may not have seen the abstract noun, friendship, or the adjective _____ looks like an adverb, friendly, or the negative form, unfriendly.
✔ **B) cases**
In most cases is a fixed phrase meaning 'usually' or 'most of the time'. Here it describes the root words that are normally given in vocabulary lists. **Possibilities**, **opportunities** and **moments** do not form this expression.

30. The _____ way to learn new vocabulary is to meet it _____ context in the course of _____ reading, but while you probably know the root words that are given in most _____ - friend, for example - you may not have seen the abstract noun, friendship, or the adjective _____ looks like an adverb, friendly, or the negative form, unfriendly.
✔ **A) which**
A defining relative clause about a thing (**the adjective**) uses **which** (or **that**): **the adjective which looks like an adverb**. Not **who**, which is only for people. Not **what**, which cannot follow a noun.

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